

Yearbook of the United Nations

Colombia	December 22, 1943	Venezuela	February 16, 1945
Liberia	February 26, 1944	Uruguay	February 23, 1945
France	December 26, 1944	Turkey	February 24, 1945
Ecuador	February 7, 1945	Egypt	February 27, 1945
Peru	February 11, 1945	Saudi Arabia	March 1, 1945
Chile	February 12, 1945	Syria	March 1, 1945
Paraguay	February 12, 1945	Lebanon	March 1, 1945

B. THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

The signatories of the United Nations Declaration subscribed to the "common program of purposes and principles" embodied in the Atlantic Charter—the Joint Declaration made by the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom on August 14, 1941. The Charter¹ reads:

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth, they will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the

world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labour standards, economic adjustment and social security;

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

(note cont.)

U. S. Department of State Bulletin, August 16, 1941, p. 125; Joint Declaration by the President of the United States of America and Mr. Winston Churchill representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, known as the Atlantic Charter, August 14, 1941. London H.M. Stationery Office 1941. [United States No. 3 (1941), Cmd. 6321].

Under the Inter-Allied Declaration of St. James's Palace of September 24, 1941, "this declaration of principles" was adhered to by the representatives of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia and General de Gaulle, leader of Free Frenchmen. [Inter-Allied Meeting held in London at St. James's Palace on September 24, 1941. Report of proceedings. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1941. Miscellaneous No. 3 (1941), Cmd. 6315].

A previous Inter-Allied Declaration of St. James's Palace of June 12, 1941, adopted by representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Belgium, the Provisional Czechoslovak Government, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia and the representatives of General de Gaulle, leader of Free Frenchmen, had recognized that "the only true basis of enduring peace is the willing co-operation of free peoples in a world in which, relieved of the menace of aggression, all may enjoy economic and social security" and had stated that it was "their intention to work together, and with other free peoples both in war and peace to this end." [Inter-Allied Meeting held in London at St. James's Palace on June 12, 1941. Report of proceedings. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1941. Miscellaneous No. 1 (1941), Cmd. 6285].